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The National Forests

IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

1967

Summer of Fire -- 1967

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On The Cover

During the 1967 summer of fire as never before in the Pacific Northwest, U. S. Forest Service smokejumpers were often the first line of attack against wildfire in the forest.

Cloaked in the first snow of autumn, the old fire peak of Mt. Washington is reflected on the placid surface of Big Lake in Oregon's volcanic Cascades. Firefighters saved the lake's beautiful shoreline from devastation during the Big Lake Airstrip Fire which blackened 7,700 acres on the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests.

All photos by the Forest Service unless otherwise noted.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

on the

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (R-6)

1967

This is a brief report of the activities of Region 6 of the U. S. Forest Service in 1967.

We hope you'll have an opportunity to review this report. Please explore with us in more detail any points on which you desire greater explanation.

Obviously, the prolonged drought during the 1967 summer dominated the year. It not only brought forth difficult fire problems but influenced, in one way or another, all other activities.

We feel real confidence in presenting this report that the National Forests of the Northwest have continued to play a strong and constructive role in local, regional, and national development. We still see opportunities for expanding and extending this role in the future, and our efforts are so committed.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. A. Connaughton

CHAS. A. CONNAUGHTON
Regional Forester

Summer of Fire -- 1967

An encircling wall of roaring, searing flame and choking smoke had isolated the 20 men on a mountain called Hoodoo.

A few minutes earlier, they were on the verge of winning a small but important victory in what had become an all-out war against the Big Lake Airstrip fire in Oregon's Central Cascades.

If they could hold their segment of line, the fire might be kept from sweeping through the Hoodoo Ski Bowl and causing an even greater scar in this highly scenic alpine country.

But victory was not to be — at least on this hot August afternoon in 1967's summer of fire in the Pacific Northwest. With a great roaring whoosh, the wind-driven flames leaped across the hastily cleared fireline and on into the green timber cloaking Hoodoo's slopes.

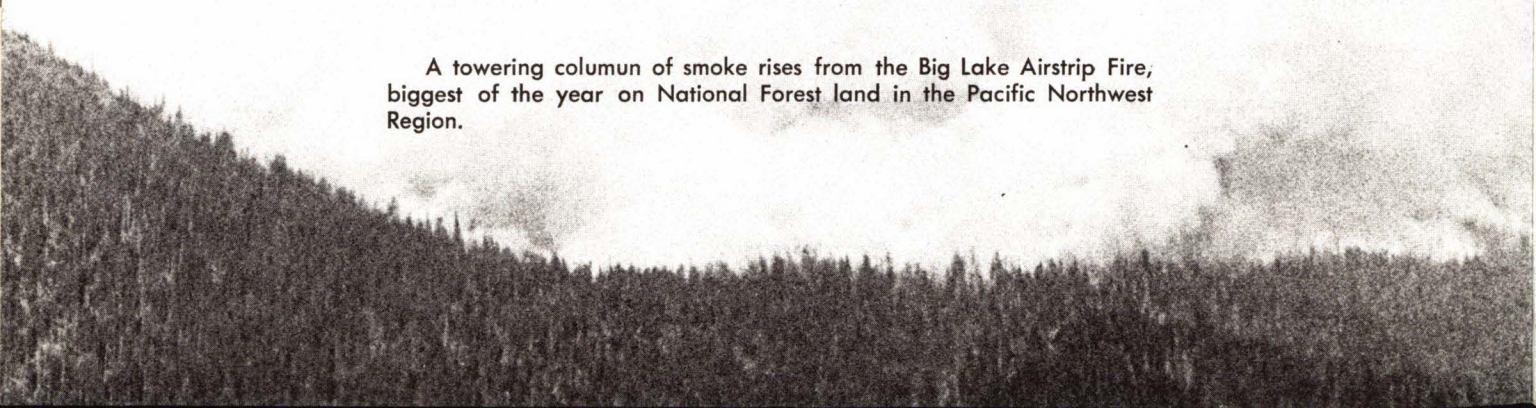
The Forest Service crew boss, his hard hat spattered with fire retardant dropped by B-17s and B-26s, assembled his men on an open pumice slope near the top of Hoodoo.

All were safe, but here they would stay until the firestorm had spent its fury. For these men, the 1967 fire season had become a highly personal thing shared by thousands of other firefighters — the smokejumpers, the dispatchers, the pilots, the cooks, the truck drivers, the warehousemen, the tool grinders, the communications technicians, and all the other occupations so necessary to make up a total fire suppression effort.

The 1967 fire season also became a personal thing for people throughout the Northwest who wondered when the end would come to the record-breaking drought and the accompanying fiery destruction in the forests.

It was even more personal to the woods workers whose jobs were curtailed by fire danger shutdowns. Many of them also found themselves on the fire lines.

And it became a personal matter for countless thousands of recreationists barred from their favorite National Forest campground, lake, fishing stream, or trail over the Labor Day weekend because of the explosive fire danger.



A towering columun of smoke rises from the Big Lake Airstrip Fire, biggest of the year on National Forest land in the Pacific Northwest Region.

Record Drought Set Stage

The most severe forest fire season in some 65 years of Forest Service record keeping began in earnest with the last of the spring rains in late June. Other than a few local sprinkles, it was not to rain again until early September. Portland went 71 days without measurable rainfall, and many places in the Northwest exceeded that mark. Searing temperatures and rock-bottom humidities accompanied the record dry spell.

The season finally ended with a total of 2,336 fires having burned 29,221 acres of National Forest land in the Pacific Northwest Region, Oregon and Washington. Most of the fires, 1,541, were caused by lightning, and 795 were caused by man.

While the acreage burned was more than double the previous year's figure, it was well under the 80,000 acres in 1960, the highest loss year since 1939.

Despite the fact that fire weather was the most severe on record, fires were held to an average size of only 12.5 acres, reflecting the effectiveness of quick and hard-hitting suppression action. Increased use of aerial detection, prompt use of smokejumpers, more skilled application of air tankers, better trained men, improved equipment, and easier access to forested areas were all factors in keeping the average fire small.

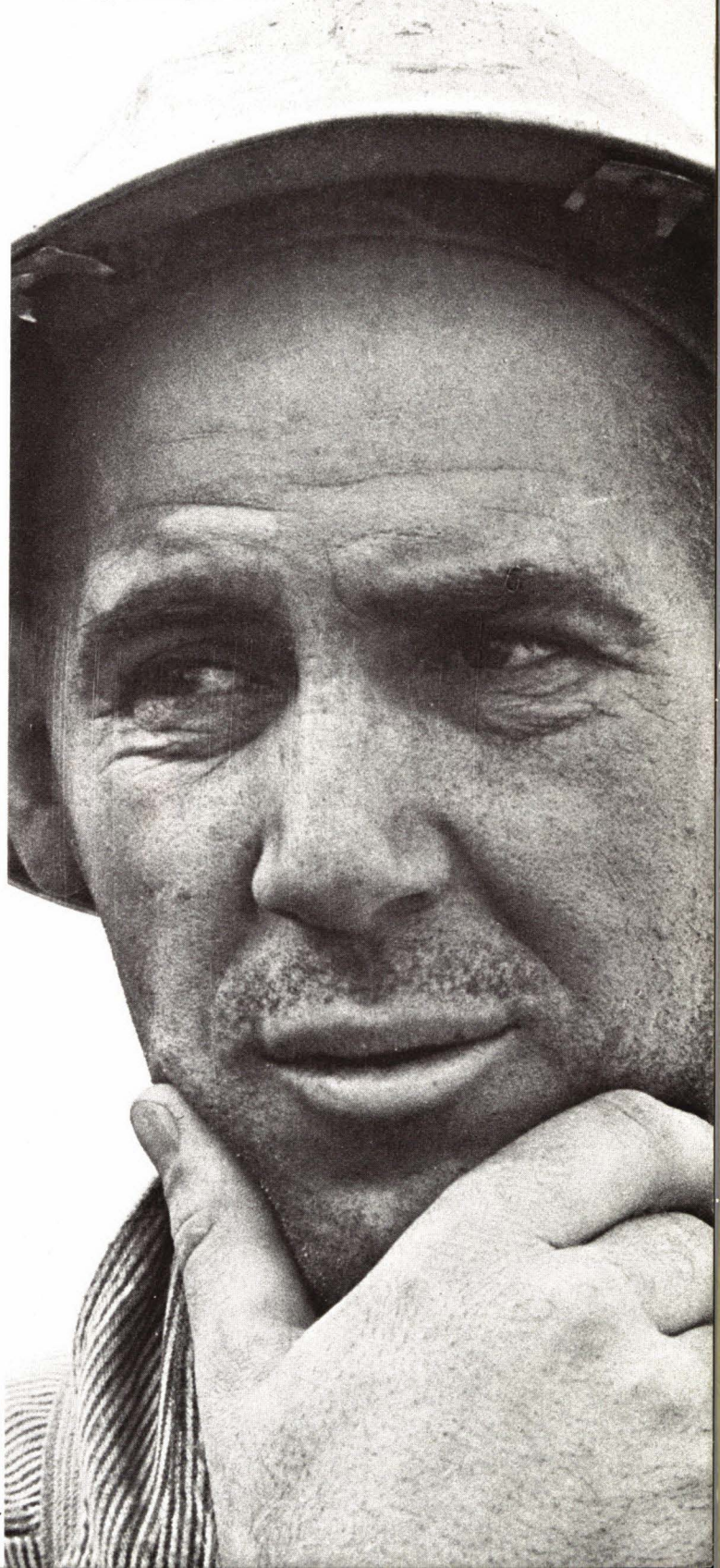
Aircraft Use at New High

The application of aircraft in fire control was the greatest ever recorded in the Pacific Northwest Region. In one 30-day period, airplanes other than air tankers flew 2,183 hours and helicopters were airborne 2,884 hours. During the same 30-day period, aerial tankers such as B-17s, B-26s and other World War II vintage bombers flew 918 hours to drop 1,095,000 gallons of fire retardant. Smokejumpers — the airborne assault troops of fire control — set a new record in the Region by making 1,124 jumps to control or assist in the control of 377 fires.

Cooperation of the forest-using public and various land management agencies was also a force of incalculable value to harried National Forest protectors during the summer of fire. Assistance came from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, military units, and other regions of the Forest Service.

At the height of the fire danger period, around the Labor Day weekend, all National Forest lands in both Oregon and Washington were closed to

For timber workers, the 1967 summer of fire meant many days away from their woods jobs as operations were curtailed because of extreme fire danger. Loggers were also a mainstay of the total fire suppression effort. This man was among 20 firefighters marooned some three hours on top of Hoodoo Butte when flames jumped firelines and swept through the Hoodoo Ski Bowl.



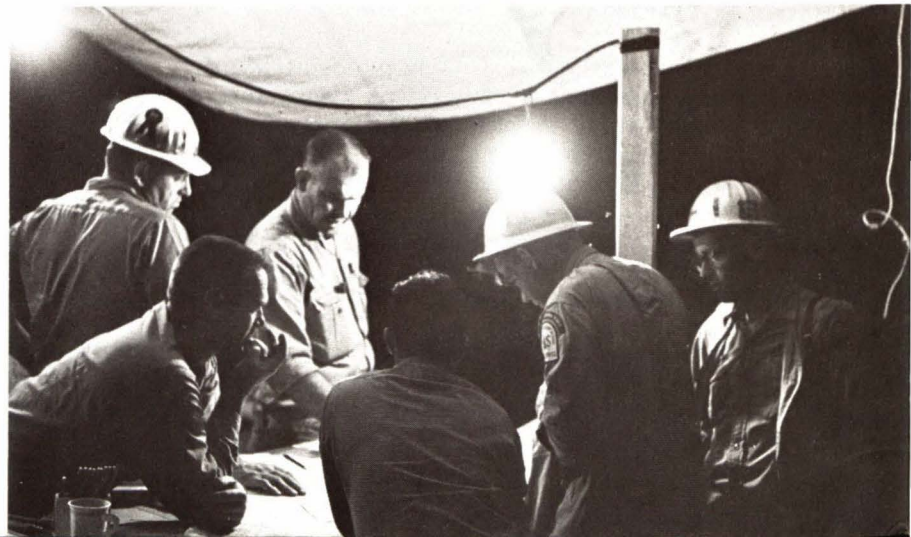
Hitting a hot spot with precision accuracy, water cascades from a 900-gallon container borne by a jet-turbine helicopter during the battle against the Big Lake Airstrip Fire. The "bucket" is filled from the nearest lake as the 'copter hovers. Said one firefighter watching the king-size bucket brigade — "Looks like they turned Multnomah Falls loose on this fire".

A bulldozer operator moves in to challenge a wall of flame with his blade.

Doug Wilson, Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Presenting quite a contrast to the grimy faces of tired firefighters, Margie Kaczor helped handle the timekeeping at the Evergreen Mountain fire camp, Snoqualmie National Forest.

In a night-time tableau repeated many times in many places during the summer of fire, the next day's strategy is plotted at a fire camp by Forest Service fire overhead personnel.



public use for the first time in history, but there were very few instances of violation or complaint. The Oregon closure lasted six days, and the Washington closure went for eight days. Opening of Oregon's general deer hunting season was also delayed a week.

It's difficult to put a total price on the 1967 fire season, but there was an estimated $4.5 million loss in timber, while the total loss of all other resources was probably twice that amount. Fire suppression costs exceeded $11 million.

Rehabilitation Speeded

The ashes were still warm as emergency action was launched to control erosion and begin restoration of devastated areas. First, a special Forest Service task force surveyed burned acreages and drafted a plan of action. On the basis of the team's report, the Region requested and received from the Chief, Forest Service, an allocation of $111,000.

This permitted an immediate start on helicopter application of grass and tree seed, along with other measures, to control soil erosion and begin rehabilitation in the major fire areas.

As another facet of work that must be done in the wake of fire, foresters moved methodically among the ashes and the grotesque snags. Their objective was to prepare timber sales with a twofold purpose of gaining any commercial value still salvable from the burned forest, and more importantly, to reduce the threat of future fires and

Standing like grotesque totem poles, burned snags are silhouetted against the sky in the Big Lake Airstrip burn — a legacy from the summer of fire.

Rubber-tired tractors skid burned logs from a salvage sale area on the Big Lake Airstrip burn. This type of logging equipment causes the least damage to a thin soil already tortured by fire.

A helicopter spreads seed over a burned forest, while (below) a young deer startled by the sound of the low-flying 'copter, leaps over a charred log.

attacks by other natural enemies of the forest. Fires feed on old snags, and fire-weakened trees are ready prey for insects and disease.

Twenty-one salvage sales of timber, mostly in Oregon's Central Cascades, were auctioned. The sales involved 51.5 million board feet, and much of the burned timber was logged before winter snows closed the areas.

Timber Goals Met

Although the critical fire situation through most of the summer seriously hampered timber sale and harvest activities, the Pacific Northwest Region's sustained-yield allowable cut was met.

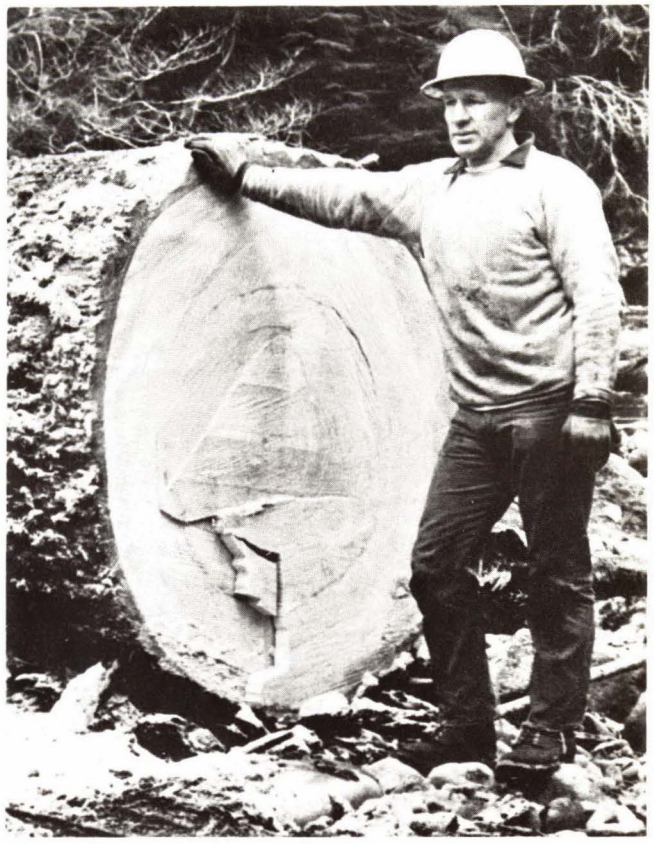
Timber sales amounted to 4.429 billion board feet with a value of $121.6 million, while 4.669 billion board feet valued at $118.4 million was harvested.

The sustained-yield allowable cut for National Forest lands in the Region is 4.347 billion board feet. Since harvest figures are averaged out over a period of years and include some material not included in allowable cut calculations, the slightly

Severity of the 1967 fire season was reflected in decreased amounts of timber sold and harvested in comparison with 1966, although the Region's sustained-yield allowable cut of 4.347 billion board feet was met and slightly exceeded.

National Forest Timber Cut and Sold
Pacific Northwest Region 1966-67

		Volume, Board Feet	Value
Harvested	1967	4,669,610,000	$118,437,602
	1966	4,728,456,000	119,673,808
Sold	1967	4,429,625,000	121,680,000
	1966	4,738,055,000	147,954,094



higher harvest figure for 1967 does not violate the sustained-yield principle.

The amount harvested was only 59 million board feet less than the previous year's total of 4.728 billion board feet, and the amount sold was 308 million board feet less than the 1966 timber sale volume of 4.738 billion board feet.

Decreases in both the amounts sold and the volume harvested directly reflected the impact of the fire season. Logging shutdowns prevailed because of the critical fire weather. Woods workers together with Forest Service personnel responsible for timber sale activities spent many long hot days on the fire front. Because of these factors, a great deal of time was lost — time that would have been given to timber sale preparation and harvest of timber already under contract during the prime part of the forest working season.

Counties Share Receipts

A record $26 million was paid to 30 Oregon and 27 Washington counties as their share of receipts from the National Forests in fiscal year 1967. The payments represented 25 per cent of the receipts from all resources and uses of the Notional Forests — largely timber harvest, but also including grazing, minerals, recreation, power, and other land use.

Shares are proportioned according to National Forest acreage, and the 1967 total of $26,322,864 is a half million dollars more than the year previous. Oregon counties, led by Lane, received $18,806,579 in 1967, compared with $19,694,122 in 1966. Washington counties, topped by Skamania, received $7,516,284, compared with $6,130,714 the year before. Since 1906, Oregon counties have received a total of $207 million, and Washington counties $88 million.

Reforestation, Thinning

Reforestation and timber stand improvement work reached a new high in fiscal year 1967. Reforestation was carried out on 77,397 acres, involving seedling planting of 61,386 acres and seeding of 16,011 acres.

Of 20.6 million trees planted during the year, Forest Service nurseries at Bend, Oregon, and Wind River, Washington, produced 14.5 million. The remainder came from the State of Oregon's Elkton nursery and the State of Washington's Webster nursery.

Pre-commercial thinning, in which small trees are cut in order to boost the growth of remaining trees to commercial size, was done on 57,028 acres. Other timber land improvement work included 29,248 acres where brush competition was reduced, and 10,183 acres of reforestation site preparation.

Lassie and "Ranger" Corey Stuart, played by actor-outdoorsman Robert Bray, take a moment from filming a new Lassie show to pose by the entrance sign at the Wind River Tree Nursery on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

Douglas-fir Study on Schedule

Looking to the future, the Forest Service more than a year ago launched an intensive study of the timber supply situation in the Douglas-fir region.

The main task of the study is to examine in depth the effects which various intensities of timber management and accelerated road construction would have upon National Forest timber supplies in the Pacific Northwest.

The study is also evaluating effects these programs would have on other resource use such as recreation, watershed, wildlife, and the effect on local and regional economies. Moving on schedule, the study's target date for completion is July of 1968.

Uniform Appraisals Due

Also in 1968, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management expect to complete the development of a uniform system for appraising timber in Western Oregon. Historically, the two federal agencies have appraised timber in a generally similar manner. However, the new uniform system of appraisal is designed to minimize certain differences. Representatives of the two agencies met periodically with an industry committee to review features being developed for the uniform system. Completion of the work in mid-1968 will result in a stronger appraisal system for both timber-selling agencies.

Tree Killers Detected

In the continuing effort to protect Pacific Northwest forests against timber killing insects and disease, the 20th annual aerial survey of some 52 million acres of federal, state, and private forest land in Washington and Oregon indicated approximately 1.8 million acres were insect-infested.

There were no large scale control projects in 1967, but several are contemplated for 1968. A potentially dangerous hemlock looper infestation showed up during 1967 on the Mt. Baker National Forest, and may require some control effort in 1968. Also, a large infestation of pine needle miner is hitting timber stands in the Winema, Fremont, and Deschutes National Forests.

A larch casebearer infestation in Eastern Washington is spreading southward, and it could spread into Oregon in 1968. Control has been limited to release of parasitic wasps which are natural enemies of the casebearer.

Several new infestations of the European pine shoot moth were found in Oregon and Washington in 1967. The insect was detected in Walla Walla, Kennewick, College Place, and Pasco in Washington, and Hermiston, Umatilla, McNary Dam, and Portland in Oregon. Eradication was accomplished in Port Angeles, Longview, and Portland during the year. In cooperation with the States of Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service is working on plans for additional shoot moth control and study projects in 1968.

Control of dwarfmistletoe received additional emphasis during 1967. This parasitic disease is the most destructive disease in the Pacific Northwest, killing more than 450 million board feet of timber annually, and causing an additional loss of growth estimated at 487 million board feet. Control studies will be further accelerated in 1968.

Forest Access Gained

Each year sees continued progress on the development of a transportation system serving the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest. In 1967, a total of 2,305 miles of forest access road was constructed or re-constructed, representing an investment value of $40.8 million. Purchasers of National Forest timber built or re-built 1,989 miles of the total at a cost of $29.2 million, as part of their timber sale contracts. The remaining 316 miles was constructed or re-constructed by contract for $11.6 million from funds appropriated by Congress.

Also during the year, 37 bridges were completed at a value of $1.13 million, and 164 miles of trail were constructed or re-constructed at a cost of $1.1 million.

Paved roads provide safer and more pleasant travel for users of the National Forests. In 1967, an additional 174 miles of the total 38,835-mile road network serving Pacific Northwest Region National Forests were paved. More than 600 miles of forest road are now hard-surfaced.

Depending on the amount and type of traffic, many types of paved surfaces are used for National Forest road systems, ranging from light surface treatments to asphaltic concrete. A cold mix utilizing asphaltic emulsions has become one of the more popular road treatments.

New Contracts at $9.9 Million

New contracts totalling $9.9 million were awarded during 1967 for Pacific Northwest National Forest construction projects ranging from new buildings to landscaping and roads. Out of 211 contracts issued, 27 were for projects exceeding $100,000. The bulk of the contracts, 112, were for road construction or re-construction, followed by 41 building contracts and 24 for bridge projects.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman gets a first-hand description of smokejumping action from Redmond Air Center Smokejumper Rudy Park Jr. Squadleader Tony Percival is also shown.

State Forestry Assisted

While National Forest protectors in the Pacific Northwest were battling the explosive 1967 fire season, their counterparts in the Oregon State Forestry Department and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources were facing similar problems.

The two state agencies protect more than 25 million acres of private and state forest lands in Oregon and Washington. Through the Clarke-McNary Act, the federal government financially assists in the protection of the non-federal timber lands. More than one-half million dollars in federal funds were allotted to each state during the 1966-67 fiscal year.

Oregon ended the 1967 season with 21,105 acres burned by 1,203 fires, while Washington's Department of Natural Resources held 1,746 fires to 8,149 acres. The majority of the state-protected acreage burned in Washington occurred in one fire on the Olympic Peninsula covering 5,957 acres, mostly logging slash.

In Oregon, the biggest fire of the year was started August 20 by a dry lightning storm, in

A B-26 releases a load of fire retardant chemical on a hot spot of the Schoolmarm Springs Fire near The Dalles. The fire, biggest of the year in Oregon, was located on land protected by the Oregon State Forestry Department. Below, during a visit to the fire, Governor Tom McCall, second from left, tours the fire camp where exhausted fire-fighters are getting a few hours rest.

Jim Vincent, The Oregonian (Both Photos)

watershed lands serving The Dalles, Oregon. Named the Schoolmarm Springs Fire, the blaze was almost under control when high winds fanned it anew. Firefighters from the State Department of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service finally controlled the fire three days later after it had blackened a total of 9,710 acres. Three miles to the north, the separate Brown's Creek Fire burned 1,172 acres, making a total of 10,882 acres of watershed and grazing lands burned.

Immediate rehabilitation steps were necessary in confronting a crisis facing The Dalles watershed. The fire had burned extremely hot, and heavy autumn rains normal for this area could wash away precious top soil and cause irreparable damage to the watershed.

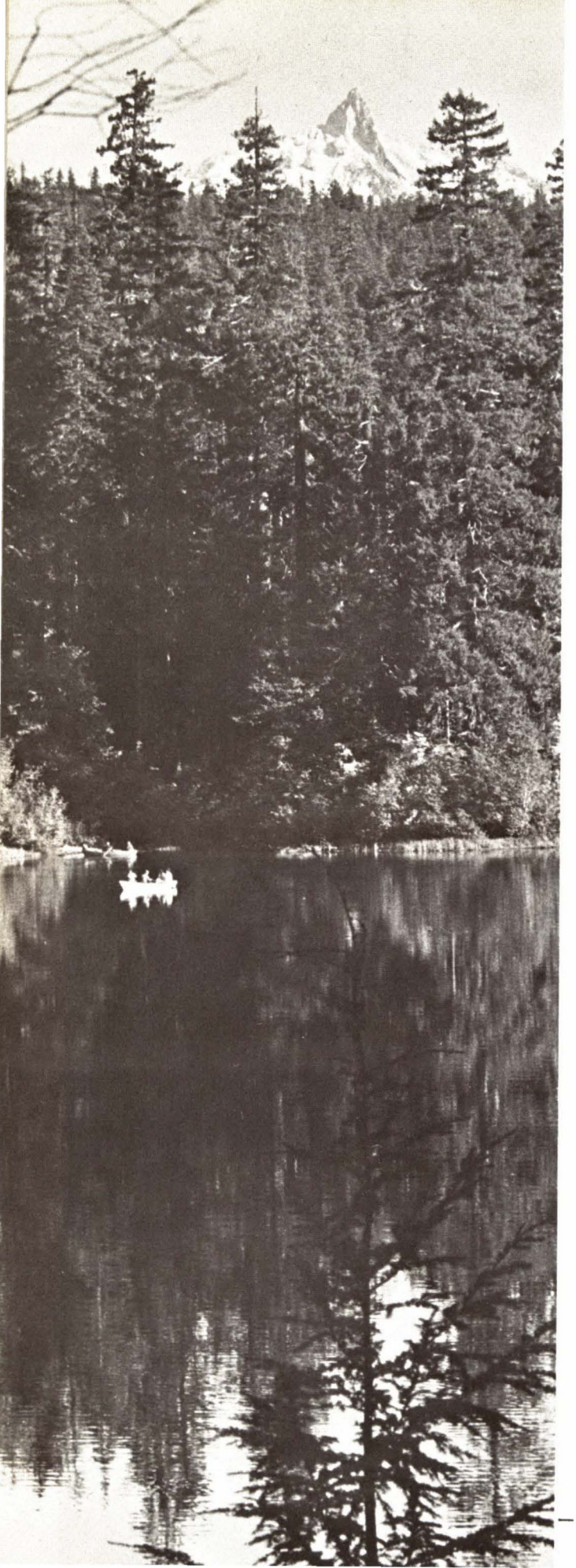
Smoke had barely cleared when the Wasco County Technical Action Panel showed why the word action is part of its name, by providing a means for U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies, the state, and local citizens to get together quickly to solve an emergency.

A TAP rehabilitation study and report was the basis for a $99,000 request for federal funds to finance emergency measures such as aerial seeding of grasses to help stabilize soils, debris cleanup from streams, and drainage work. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced approval of the $99,000 allocation during a September 29-30 "look, listen and learn" tour to view rural areas development accomplishments in Washington and Oregon.

Donald Schuhart, Soil Conservation Service

As the first phase of rehabilitating the burned watershed which supplies water to the city of The Dalles, a helicopter spreads crested wheatgrass seed onto the scorched earth.

At a Prineville lumber mill, Secretary Freeman is given some pointers on how to use a log scaling stick by Ochoco National Forest Supervisor Leslie J. Sullivan.



Forests Welcome Visitors

The long summer of fire was an ordeal for firefighters, but it did not slow the upward trend in the use of National Forests as America's Playgrounds.

Despite an unprecedented closure of the Forests over the Labor Day weekend because of extreme fire danger, recreational visits to the National Forests in Oregon and Washington showed an increase of about 12 per cent in 1967.

The number of "visitor days" by recreationists in the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region this year was 28,120,800, compared with 25,151,600 in 1966. A visitor day is a measure of recreation use totalling 12 person-hours. About 17½ million people actually visited the Northwest National Forests last year to make up the visitor day total.

Camping was the most popular pursuit, followed by motorized travel, hunting and fishing, water sports and boating, picnicking, viewing scenery, snow sports, and riding, hiking and mountain climbing.

With 4.5 million visitor days, the Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington recorded the most recreation use in the Pacific Northwest Region, followed by the Deschutes National Forest in Central Oregon with 4.3 million visitor days, and the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon with 3.6 million.

The sale of $7 annual "Golden Eagle Passports", good for year-round admittance to any designated recreation site on federal lands, increased slightly in 1967. Outlook for 1968 administration of the rogram is for tighter enforcement. Recreationists using charge areas will need a $7 annual permit, much as a fisherman must carry a fishing license, or have a $1-per-day permit in lieu of the "Golden Eagle Passport". Lack of strict enforcement of the pay rules has been the biggest complaint from users of charge facilities in the three years of the program's operation.

Of the 1,208 developed campgrounds in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, 20 per cent will be under the "Golden Eagle" program in 1968. The annual permit may also be used for entrance to other Federal recreation charge areas, including the National Parks.

The violence of volcanic action thousands of years ago created what today is one of the scenic jewels in Oregon's Cascades. Clear Lake was formed by lava flows damming the McKenzie River. Mt. Washington appears in the distance.

A hiking family visits the Jefferson Park area in the heart of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, and below, an angler tries his luck in Marion Lake.

Congress Gets Mt. Jefferson Bill

The Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area, involving portions of the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests, moved closer in 1967 to becoming part of the Nation's treasured wilderness system.

Following Secretary Freeman's recommendation, President Johnson last October asked Congress to designate the Mt. Jefferson area as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Representative Al Ullman introduced a bill to that effect on October 16, and a similar bill was introduced in the Senate on December 7 by Senators Wayne Morse and Mark Hatfield.

The proposal recommends a Mt. Jefferson Wilderness containing 96,462 acres, slightly bigger than the 95,450 acres considered at a public hearing in 1966. Additional study and analysis of views presented showed that two small contiguous areas at Firecamp Lakes and at Pamelia Creek are important to the integrity of the Wilderness unit, and the areas were added to the Wilderness proposal.

While numerous proposals were received to

Leonard Bacon, The Oregonian

A jet-powered helicopter, the same one pictured on Page 4 fighting a forest fire, was also used to erect chairlift towers for the new Mt. Hood Meadows ski area.

have Marion Lake within the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, the Forest Service concluded it was not suitable for inclusion. Marion Lake has been a recreation attraction for many years, and present use is extremely heavy by fishermen, hikers, hunters and others who want semi-solitude. The area also serves as a supply point for wilderness travelers, and as a base for those who wish to hike short distances into the adjacent wilderness.

Upon completion of a recreation area plan in October, the Regional Forester designated the 1,596-acre Marion Lake Scenic Area. The classification and plan of management assures that the area will be managed for public enjoyment and protection of scenic values. Recreation developments such as tables, water systems, sanitation facilities, and boat storage are provided. Like Wilderness, no roads will be constructed within the scenic area. Motorized vehicles will not be allowed on access trails, and use of motorboats on Marion Lake and Lake Anne will be phased out. These provisions will make the area fully compatible with the surrounding wilderness.

Ski Boom Continues

Two new ski areas were opened during the 1967-68 snow season, and many existing winter sports sites added new facilities as the Northwest continued to ride the crest of the snow-fun boom.

On the northeast slope of Mt. Hood, United States Olympic champion Gretchen Fraser skiied through a banner to officially open Mt. Hood Meadows, 67 miles east of Portland, on the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Near Snoqualmie Pass in Washington, that state's skiing Governor Dan Evans dedicated Alpental, 42 miles east of Seattle. Alpental is mostly on the Snoqualmie National Forest.

These were the two newest ski areas to open. Others added new lifts, improved base facilities, added groomed ski runs, and expanded parking. Hourly uphill transportation capacity on National Forest ski areas was increased by approximately 16,000 skiers, through the addition of 12 new chair lifts, one T-bar, and a platter pull.

Other improvements, including five new day lodges, helped to make 1967 a record-breaking construction year for Oregon and Washington ski area operators. As a first in the Pacific Northwest, four ski areas — Alpental, Anthony Lakes, Mt. Hood Meadows, and Loup Loup Ski Bowl — used a helicopter to erect new ski lifts.

Calendar year 1967, including the biggest part of the '66-67 snow season and the first of the '67-68 season, recorded 1.2 million winter sports area visitor days on Pacific Northwest National Forests.

Hoodoo Survives Fire

Not counted in the above total were some visitors to the Hoodoo Ski Bowl near Santiam Pass in Oregon's Cascades, who weren't there to enjoy winter sports. They were the firefighters, 1,775 strong at one point, who battled the Big Lake Airstrip blaze during the summer of fire.

Hoodoo's slopes were included in the alpine scenery marred by the lightning-torched fire which

U. S. Olympic ski champion Gretchen Fraser breaks a banner to officially open the new Mt. Hood Meadows ski area on the Mt. Hood National Forest.

David Falconer, The Oregonian

Like a scene out of the Klondike, Mrs. Bob Guches of Jacksonville, Oregon, pats a Siberian husky before the start of a sled dog race near Santiam Pass. Sled dog racing is one of the winter sports growing in popularity on the National Forests.

covered 7,700 acres on the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests. During one critical afternoon, August 30, Hoodoo's lodge and other base facilities were gravely threatened, but a well-timed backfire and other action saved the installations.

The fire burned several wooden towers of the older chairlift, and it was later dismantled. Two newer chairlifts with steel towers were relatively undamaged. Most of the trees in the ski bowl were burned, however. The Forest Service and ski area management moved quickly to do what could be done before winter set in.

Dangerous trees and snags were felled; ground debris was cleared; slopes were re-groomed and helicopter-seeded with grass. Finally, snow softened the ugliness of the burn and the Hoodoo Ski Bowl was back in business. More rehabilitation work will be carried out after the snow melts.

The same fire burned to within 100 yards of the Big Lake Campground, and left the nearby Cayuse Campground as an island in a sea of blackened lodgepole pine.

Despite the devastation left by the Big Lake Airstrip Fire, the Hoodoo Ski Bowl was able to open in time for the 1967-68 season, although the scars of the fire will be present for generations.

With Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff assisting, Miss Lincoln County, Claudia Schwartz, cuts the ribbon to open the new Cape Perpetua Visitor Information Center on the Oregon Coast where the Siuslaw National Forest meets the sea.

Visitor Center Opened

A major new attraction on Oregon's magnificent coast began to welcome visitors in 1967, as the Forest Service opened its Cape Perpetua Visitor Information Center on the Siuslaw National Forest near Yachats.

Through exhibits and a specially-produced motion picture, the Cape Perpetua Center interprets a central theme — "The Force of Nature" — as exerted through climate, geology, plant and animal life, and the ocean itself.

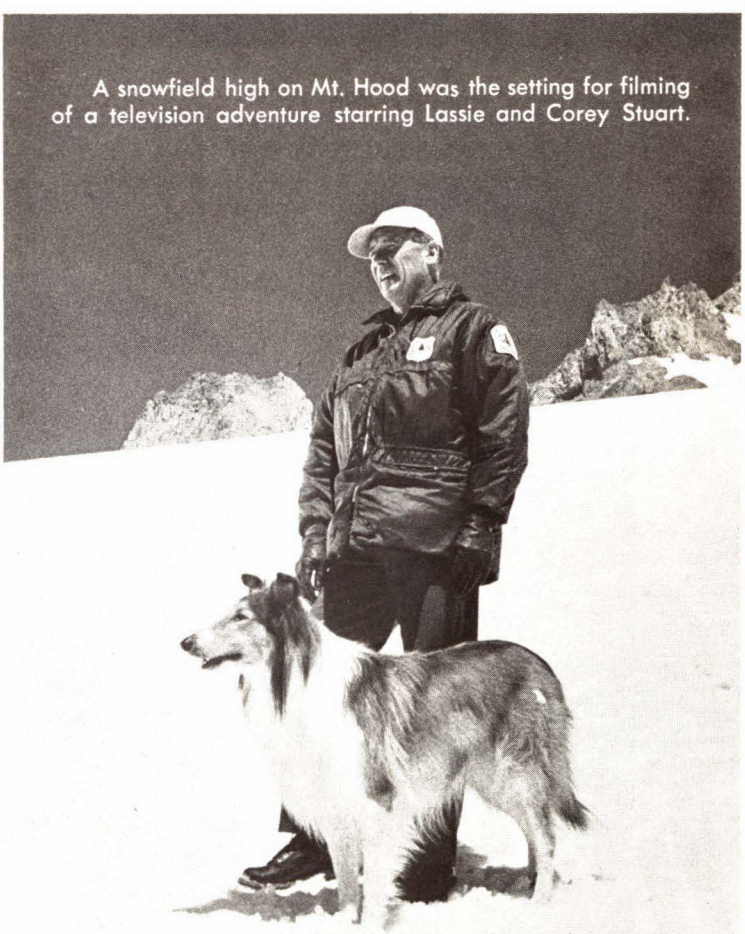
Dedicating the Center in early August were Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John A. Baker, and Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff. They were in the Northwest to accompany Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman's Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests. The committee, on its first trip to the Pacific Northwest Region, visited the Mt. Hood, Deschutes, and Willamette National Forests, and the Crooked River National Grassland of the Ochoco National Forest. Committee members also stayed over an extra day to attend the Cape Perpetua Visitor Information Center dedication ceremonies.

Lassie Shows Filmed Here

During their Northwest tour, the Advisory Committee crossed trails with some other distinguished guests — Lassie and "Ranger Corey Stuart". The meeting took place at Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood, where the Lassie production crew was filming new television adventures of the famous dog and Ranger Stuart.

Later, the Lassie crew moved to Gifford Pinchot National Forest locations for filming of shows involving the Forest Service's Wind River Forest Nursery, the Broughton Lumber Company's lumber flume on the Washington side of the Columbia Gorge, and log-rafting on the Columbia River. Aired in the fall, the shows filmed against Northwest National Forest backgrounds captured some of the highest ratings of the entire Lassie series.

In the current Lassie show format dating back to 1964, Lassie belongs to a Forest ranger played by outdoorsman Robert Bray. The Forest Service cooperates with the Wrather Corporation, owners of the show, and the Columbia Broadcasting System in producing the series. This was Lassie's second visit to the Northwest. Three years earlier, filming was done on the Willamette National Forest.



A snowfield high on Mt. Hood was the setting for filming of a television adventure starring Lassie and Corey Stuart.

Lasting public enjoyment of this well known Deschutes National Forest view of the Metolius River, with Mt. Jefferson in the distance, was assured in a deed presented to the Forest Service by Oregon State Representative and Mrs. Sam Johnson.

Scenic Treasure Secured

In the shadow of Black Butte northwest of Sisters in Central Oregon, the icy, crystal-clear Metolius springs forth as a full grown river. Countless thousands of Deschutes National Forest visitors have viewed the Metolius River from this point as it meanders through pine-fringed meadows, with Mt. Jefferson in the distance.

A quiet ceremony in Bend last autumn assured lasting public enjoyment of the Metolius headwaters. Agriculture Secretary Freeman accepted a deed from Oregon State Representative Sam Johnson and Mrs. Johnson for a scenic easement and adjacent property bounding the river's birthplace.

The deed gives the Forest Service title to 1.02 acres immediately surrounding the headwaters springs for a scenic easement, along with an adjacent eight-tenths of an acre to be developed as a viewpoint. As the first of its kind to be granted the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest, the scenic easement provides that property surrounding the springs will be protected in a natural state, offering a lasting, undisturbed view of the spot where the blue Metolius emerges.

Other Lands Acquired

Through an expanded land exchange program, seven transactions were completed in 1967 with 12,462 acres added to the National Forests, and 11,231 acres relinquished. The program makes it possible for valuable lands to be gained by the National Forest system, in exchange for land considered less valuable for National Forest purposes. An additional seven cases involving more than 40,000 acres had reached the final completion stages at year's end.

Also, choice recreation lands were acquired in the Rogue River Corridor, the Columbia Gorge, and the Oregon Coast, through 10 purchases totalling 1,016 acres. The purchases were financed by the Land and Water Conservation Fund supported in part by the sale of the $7 "Golden Eagle Passports".

Negotiations were completed during the year on eight new share-cost agreements between the Forest Service and landowners for sharing costs of timber access road construction and maintenance, and exchanging rights-of-way.

The National Forests have long been a happy hunting ground for sportsmen whether they use rifle or bow. Preferring the latter is Dr. Louis T. Campbell, Eugene, photographed near Broken Top crater on the Deschutes National Forest.

Wildlife Attract Sportsmen

Hunters and fishermen spent nearly 5 million visitor days pursuing their sports on National Forest lands in Oregon and Washington in 1967. The lands provide habitat for approximately one-half of the wild animals in the two states.

In a long-lasting cooperative arrangement, the Forest Service has the responsibility for managing and protecting the habitat, while the game and fish departments of the two states manage the wildlife and set seasons and bag limits. Forest Service and state personnel work together in carrying out the wildlife responsibility which applies not only to big game, but to fish, small game, and nongame animals alike.

There are 1,844 big game use sampling areas in the Region where Forest Service and state game wildlife biologists take forage measurements to determine how much use is being made of the habitat by game animals. From these figures, together with data from 811 permanent trend plots, the wildlife biologists determine the health of the habitat. They want to know if conditions are getting better or worse, and where problem areas are. When the habitat is getting too much use from game animals, the resulting deterioration means less game for the sportsmen. Objectives are to improve the habitat, to provide more game animals or reduce winter losses.

In 1967, the Forest Service cooperated with state, private, and other federal groups in 143 habitat improvement projects. Analysis of habitats included stream surveys to provide basic information for management of fish-bearing streams.

Habitat improvement in 1967 included 4,883 acres seeded or planted with forage; forage plant release on 2,218 acres; 234 acres placed under protection fencing; 85 acres of wildlife openings; 71 wildlife water developments; 84 stream channel improvements; 320 rods of spawning bed improvement; 659 rods of channel stabilization; and fish barriers removed at 24 locations.

The reason for spending time and effort to improve habitat is obvious, as the 5 million visitor

Roosevelt elk are released by the Oregon State Game Commission in Briggs Valley, Siskiyou National Forest, in attempts to restock habitat formerly occupied by elk.

Bob Maben, Oregon State Game Commission

Recreation pack and saddle stock forage use has greatly increased in recent years. Here, Trail Riders of the Wilderness leave the horse camp near Image Lake on the Mt. Baker National Forest, with Glacier Peak in the background.

Okanogan County, Washington, rancher Emmet Smith is one of the latest National Forest grazing permittees to convert his permit from sheep to cattle. The conversion ended half a century of Smith sheep being grazed in beautiful Horseshoe Basin of the Okanogan National Forest.

days for hunting and fishing in 1967 represents twice the 2.5 million visitor days for the same pursuits in 1960.

One major new opportunity for anglers will become available in time for the 1968 fishing season, thanks to cooperative efforts of the Oregon State Game Commission and the Forest Service. Jubilee Lake, located on the Umatilla National Forest 45 miles northeast of Pendleton, is expected to provide excellent angling and draw fishermen from considerable distances when its popularity becomes established. The Game Commission provided funds and contracted for construction of the dam to form the 100-acre lake. The Forest Service cleared the basin and will provide additional access roads and camping facilities as angler use dictates.

Grazing Trends Change

Grazing was one of the earliest uses of the National Forests, and the forage resource continues as a vital contribution not only to help feed and clothe a soaring population, but also to help sustain the economies of local communities.

Nearly 30 per cent of the 24 million acres of National Forests and National Grassland in the Pacific Northwest Region is included in grazing allotments. Last year the grazing lands supported 205,800 sheep and cattle and their offspring, owned by more than 1,100 ranchers who paid $281,578 in grazing fees.

Representing a rapidly increasing impact on the forage resource, an additional 41,000 head of horses and mules were grazed free on the National Forests by recreationists.

Another noteworthy trend is a decline in sheep grazing on the National Forests, and an increase in cattle grazing. Ranchers such as Emmet Smith, whose rugged features were pictured on the cover of the Region's 1966 annual report, have converted their grazing permits from sheep to cattle. For a half century, Smith and his father before him had taken their sheep into Horseshoe Basin in the Okanogan National Forest of north central Washington. But 1966 was the last year for sheep in the basin, as Smith converted his permit to cattle in 1967.

A major grazing forest, the Malheur, reports that 1967 was the last year for sheep on that forest. Of the two owners of the last bands of sheep to graze on the Malheur, one is no longer a permittee, and the other is converting to cattle. Peak sheep numbers on the Malheur were reached in 1921 when 87,000 head were authorized to graze, more than grazed in the entire Region during 1967.

The decline in sheep numbers on the National Forests reflects a continuation of a grazing shift from mountain ranges to private pastures, coupled with decisions of livestock operators to convert their permits from sheep to cattle, largely for economic reasons.

As sheep numbers have been declining, cattle numbers have been increasing. Overall grazing

capacity of National Forests in the Region has been on the rise since 1956 as the result of continued range improvement programs and intensive grazing management, reflecting a high degree of cooperation between the Forest Service and range users.

Because the National Forests and National Grassland provide important supplies of seasonal forage, ranch operations and the economy of local communities have been built around the use of these lands. Grazing on the federal lands enables Forest Service permittees to make optimum use of an estimated 571,700 acres of associated private lands for sustained livestock production.

Permittees recognize the benefits of intensive grazing management. They cooperate with the Forest Service in management and development programs, and often offer to share the cost of needed improvements. Last year in the Region, the permittees' contribution in funds and labor for improvement projects amounted to $106,069.

Range improvement accomplishments included 16,338 acres of seeding; 6,453 acres sprayed for control of brush, poisonous plants, and noxious weeds; 1,356 acres of water spreading projects; 162 miles of fence construction; 48 cattle guards constructed; 119 springs developed; 173 ponds and reservoirs developed; and 7 miles of stock driveway improved.

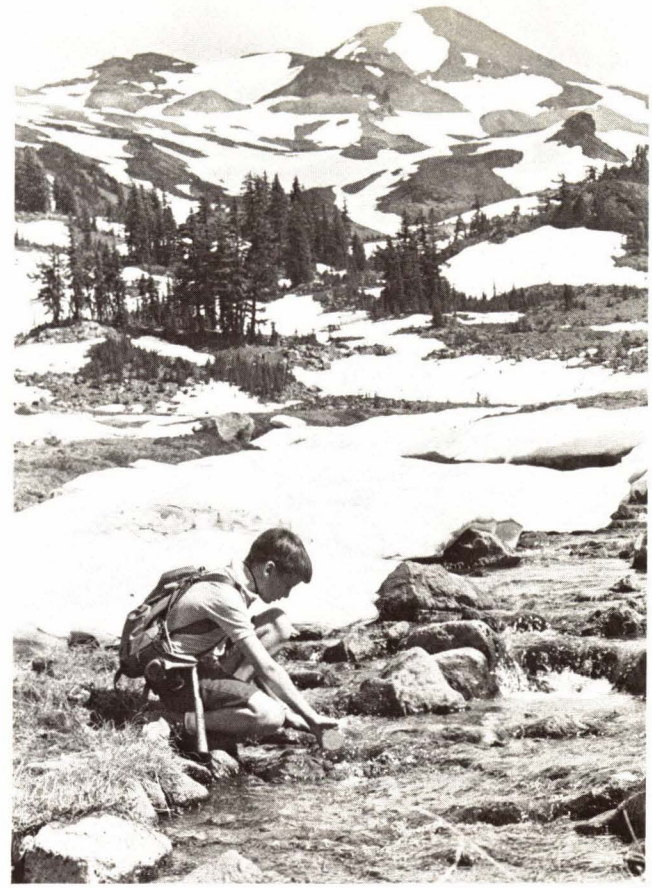
The program represented a total investment of $344,070 poured into local economies, and also helped provide for sustained or increased livestock production from National Forest lands, thus contributing to the long-term economic welfare of rural communities adjacent to the grazing National Forests and National Grassland.

Watershed Work Noted

Much of the Region's watershed management and protection efforts in 1967 were devoted to emergency erosion control and other measures necessary to rehabilitate critical watershed areas burned in the summer of fire.

Thousands of pounds of quick germinating grass seed and chemical fertilizers were aerially broadcast on burned soils. Fire trails and roads were drained and seeded, and stream channels were cleared of debris concentrations. Reforestation work was also started, as well as salvage of fire-killed timber. Additional work will be accomplished in the spring of 1968.

In the field of water resource planning, cooperative long range river studies continued under the leadership of the newly created Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. Forest Service and other federal and state agency planners are well along on studies of the Puget Sound, Willamette River, and Columbia River basins. The studies will help in the wise and orderly development and use of the Region's water and related land resources.



A young hiker pauses to get a drink from a cold, clear stream born from the melting snow in the Three Sisters Wilderness of Oregon's Cascades.

A new era in inter-agency cooperation, promising to bring increased public demands from federal lands, was opened between the Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation, regarding recreation developments at Reclamation-constructed water storage projects on or adjacent to National Forests.

The agencies agreed that the Forest Service has administrative jurisdiction of the reservoir area lands, and will administer them for multiple use of resources, including recreation potential. The Bureau of Reclamation will maintain responsibility for project operation. Implementing provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, the agreement will reduce duplication of effort and provide for maximum efficiency in management.

In other watershed activities, hydrologic surveys of National Forest lands in the John Day River Basin and parts of the Crooked River Basin were started by Forest watershed and soils specialists. These surveys will aid in planning measures to increase water yields from forested lands in water shortage areas.

Angell Job Corpsman Eddy Wilbur falls a snag in the Alder-Dune Lake Campground being built by the Angell Job Corps Conservation Center on the Oregon Coast near Florence.

Conservation Centers Busy

Some 1,200 young men in 1967 passed through the Region's four Job Corps Conservation Centers. The Centers — Wolf Creek on the Umpqua National Forest; Angell, Siuslaw National Forest; Timber Lake, Mt. Hood National Forest; and Cispus, Gifford Pinchot National Forest — were established in 1965. They have a capacity of 800 Job Corpsmen.

The Centers offer the young men from poverty stricken homes a chance for work, basic education and vocational training, and social experience. Corpsmen divide their time between education and work projects. Graduates continue on to urban centers for more training, go on to school, enter military service, or get jobs .

During the 1967 summer of fire, Corpsmen fire suppression crews from the four centers spent 3,003 man-days standing shoulder to shoulder with other firefighters in battling wildfires. Other major conservation activities included 13,007 man-days on recreation improvements such as campground construction and betterment, boat launching sites, and picnic sites. They also worked 5,405 man-days on trail construction or improvement; 2,847 man-days on timber stand improvement and reforestation; and 1,978 man-days on fish habitat improvement.

Beverly Joseph, from Beaumont, Texas, graduated from the Tongue Point Job Corps Center for women, to a full time clerical job in the Division of Personnel Management at the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the Forest Service.

Managerial Excellence Goal

As an organization, the Forest Service is facing unprecedented demands in managing natural resources to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people — the fundamental doctrine of multiple use.

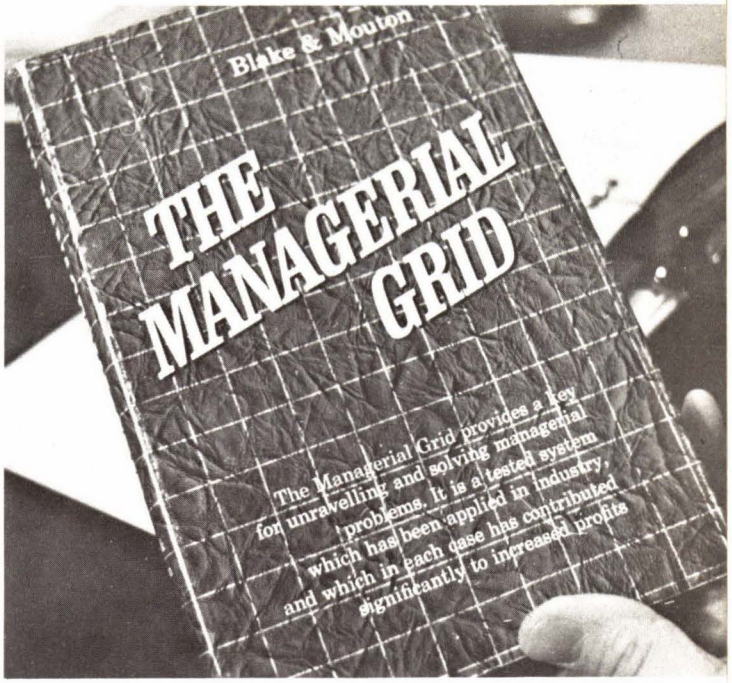
To better equip its people to handle the challenges of these dynamic times, the Forest Service has embarked on a course followed by many of the country's leading industries in giving its personnel managerial training based on the science of human behavior.

Goal of the training is to develop an organization whose executives can fully utilize their skills and the skills of their subordinates in arriving at and applying sound conclusions, and enabling them to secure essential full team support for their conclusions. The premise is that a team approach is the best approach to solve a given problem — be it an internal matter in the realm of office administration, or a major resource management decision.

The program is called Managerial Grid. The Grid enables a manager to better understand himself, his organization, and points the way to developing more skillful managers and a more productive organization.

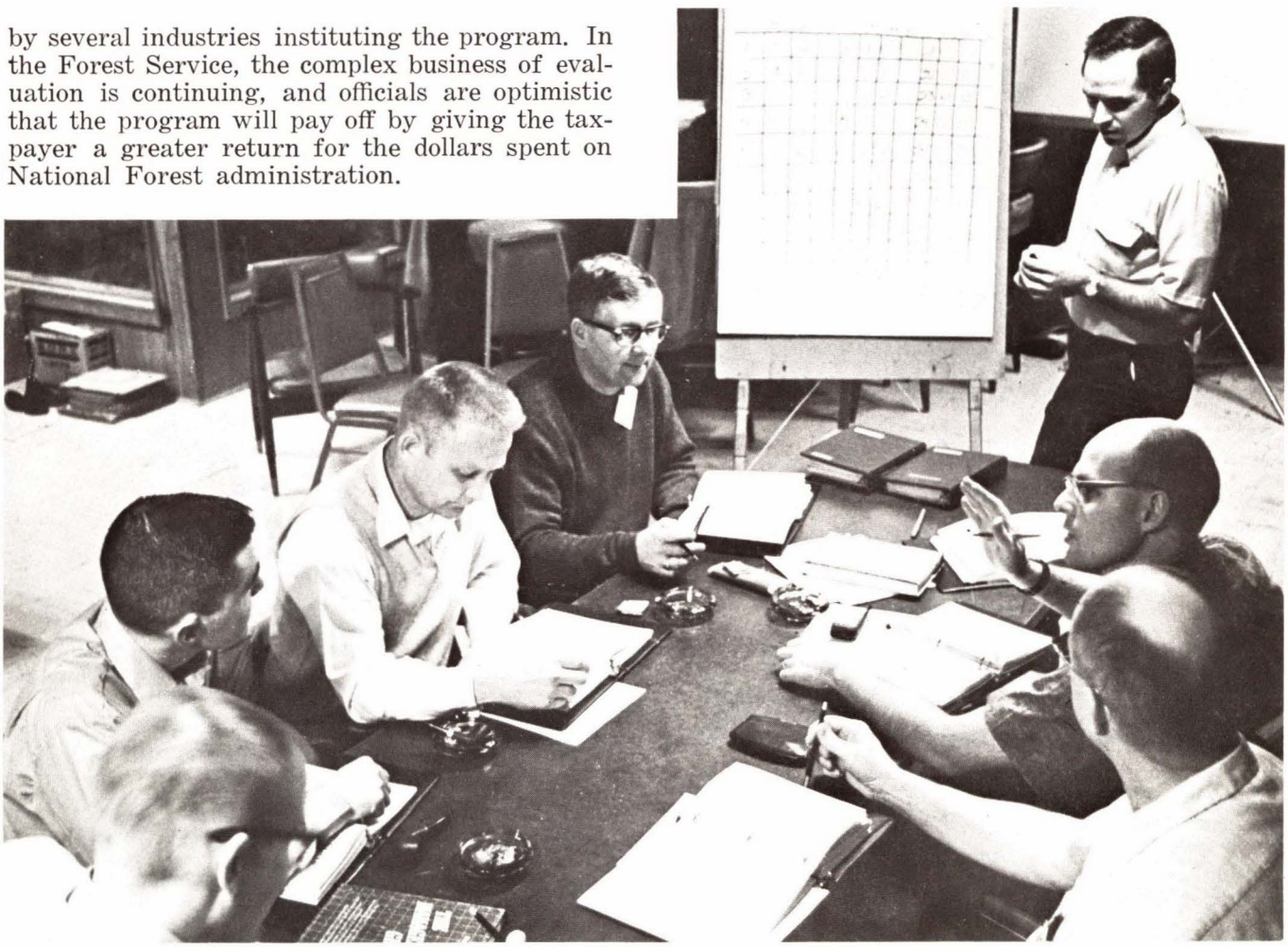
Some 700 Forest Service employees from the Pacific Northwest Region, from assistant regional foresters to ranger district assistants, have participated in the program's initial seminars.

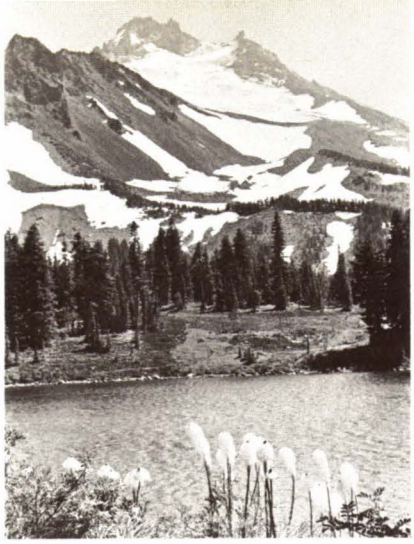
Conclusive results in the hard terms of increased production and profits have been reported


Blake & Mouton
THE MANAGERIAL GRID
The Managerial Grid provides a key for unravelling and solving managerial problems. It is a tested system which has been applied in industry, and which in each case has contributed significantly to increased profits

For hundreds of Pacific Northwest Region Forest Service employees, such as Bob Hetzer, above, Managerial Grid Seminars have charted a course toward better utilization and development of managerial skills. Below, grid trainees organize a team approach toward solution of an administrative problem.

by several industries instituting the program. In the Forest Service, the complex business of evaluation is continuing, and officials are optimistic that the program will pay off by giving the taxpayer a greater return for the dollars spent on National Forest administration.





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Wallowa-Whitman Baker, Oregon	John L. Rogers
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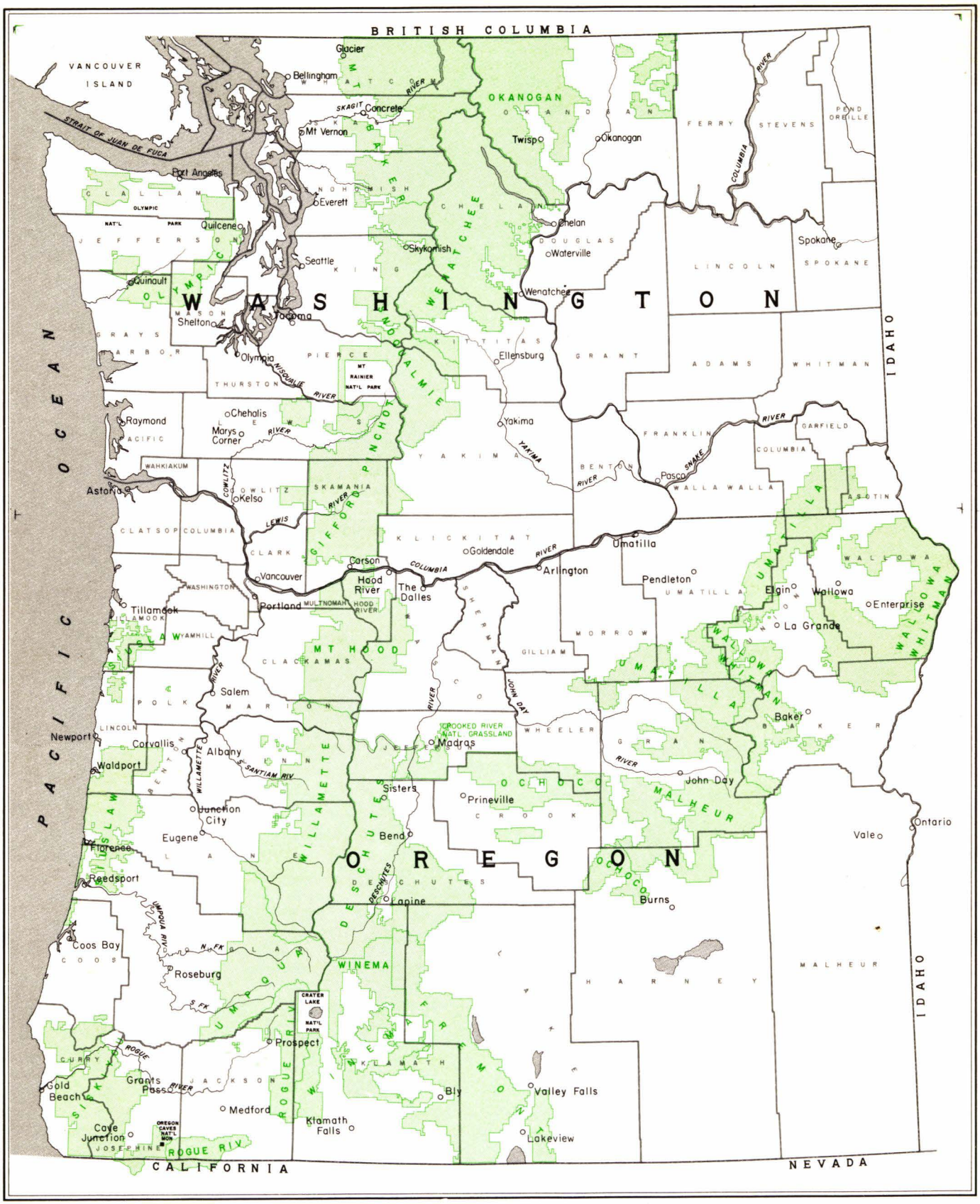
Winema Klamath Falls, Oregon	Herbert B. Rudolph

Moonrise over the Three Sisters, viewed from Scott Lake, Willamette National Forest, in Oregon's Cascades.

The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

Cascade lily, Ollalie Ridge, Willamette National Forest.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

NATIONAL FORESTS
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

U.S.F.S. R-6

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LEGEND

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- COUNTY LINES
- NATIONAL FORESTS